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IS 2111 (1973): Snuff [FAD 4: Tobacco and Tobacco Products]

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Indian Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR SNUFF
(First Revision)

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Indian Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR SNUFF
(First Revision)

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(*Continued on page* 2)

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(*Continued from page* 1)

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR SNUFF

(First Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 23 August 1973, after the draft finalized by the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

0.2 Different brands of snuff are manufactured in this country varying in cost depending upon the leaf tobacco used, the processing employed and the admixture of various other ingredients. The range of different brands of snuff produced in the country is very wide and it was felt necessary to lay down certain minimum standard specifications. The broad objective of this standard is not only to enable the Indian consumers to get the snuff of an assured quality, but also to help in promoting export of this product.

0.3 This standard was first published in 1962. This revision incorporates the following modifications:

a) requirements of lead and arsenic have been deleted as these increase the cost of quality control without any proportionate utility;
b) requirements for chloride has been included; and
c) maximum limit for nicotine has been brought down.

0.4 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements for quality, packing, and the methods of test for snuff manufactured in India. This standard does not cover the requirements for flavour and aroma of snuff.

---

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

2. REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Description — The snuff shall be prepared from mould-free tobacco leaf, which is processed to amorphous powder and then sieved. It shall be free from irritants like pepper and ammonium salts. Suitable perfumes may be used.

2.2 Freedom From Mould Attack — The snuff shall be free from any mould attack when examined by the method prescribed in **5** of IS : 5643-1970*.

2.3 Harmful Substances and Additives — The snuff shall not contain any substances injurious to health as covered by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. Any added substance shall be of a nature and purity which are suitable for use as a food additive or medicinal or pharmaceutical products in proportions of proved harmlessness.

2.4 The material shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1.

3. PACKING AND MARKING

3.1 Packing — The snuff shall be packed in polyethylene, glass, or tin containers, with a tamper-proof seal. These containers may then be packed in a bulk container as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

3.2 Marking — The following particulars shall be marked on each container and on one side of the bulk containers:

a) Description of contents,
b) Name of the manufacturer,
c) Brand,
d) Net weight of contents, and
e) Date of manufacture or date code.

3.2.1 Each container of snuff may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark. One of the sides of the bulk containers, may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark when the containers in them carry the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The ISI Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer. ISI marked products are also continuously checked by ISI for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

---

*Methods of test for tobacco in tobacco products.

TABLE 1 REQUIREMENTS FOR SNUFF

(*Clause* 2.4)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Limits	Method of Test, Ref to	
			Appendix	Cl No. of IS : 5643-1970*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	Material passing through 250-micron† IS sieve, percent by mass, *Min*	98	A	—
ii)	Loss on heating, percent by mass, *Max*	17·0	—	4
iii)	Nicotine (on dry basis), percent by mass, *Max*	3·0	—	6
iv)	Total ash (on dry basis), percent by mass, *Max*	35·0	—	8
v)	Acid insoluble ash (on dry basis), percent by mass, *Max*	8·0	—	9
vi)	Calcium (as CaO) (on dry basis), percent by mass, *Max*	10·0	B	—
vii)	Crude fibre (on dry basis), percent by mass, *Max*	20·0	C	—
viii)	Total chloride (on dry basis), percent by mass, *Max*	3·0	—	10

*Methods of test for tobacco in tobacco products.

†In case 250-micron IS sieve is not available, BS Test Sieve 60, Tyler Test Sieve 60, ASA Test Sieve 60 [the series of ASA Test Sieves is the same that of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)] may be used. For more detailed information, reference should be made to IS : 460-1962 ' Specification for test sieves (*revised*) '.

4. SAMPLING

4.1 Representative samples of the material shall be drawn as prescribed in Appendix D, for testing conformity of the material to this standard.

5. TESTS

5.1 Tests shall be carried out as prescribed in appropriate appendices given in col 4 of Table 1 and in **2.2**.

5.2 Quality of Reagents — Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and distilled water (*see* IS : 1070-1960*) shall be employed in tests.

NOTE — 'Pure chemicals' shall mean chemicals that do not contain impurities which affect the results of analysis.

APPENDIX A

[*Table* 1, *Item* (i)]

TEST FOR SIEVING REQUIREMENT

A-1. APPARATUS

A-1.1 Test Sieve — 250-micron IS sieve prepared for test by removing any film, grease or other water repellent material and then drying.

A-2. PROCEDURE

A-2.1 Weigh accurately 20·0 g of the material (*see* **D-3.2**) dried at 100°C for two hours and transfer it to the test sieve. Cover the sieve and screen the material in a Ro-Tap or a similar machine for 20 minutes. Two small rubber corks of size 6 are introduced along with the material on the sieve to facilitate the breaking up of any soft lumps of the caked material. After 20 minutes, stop the machine and brush the residue on the sieve, if any, into a tared weighing dish. Weigh the dish and determine the mass of the residue.

A-3. CALCULATION

A-3.1 Material passing through 250-micron IS sieve, percent by mass $= 100\left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)$

where

m = mass in g of the material retained on the test sieve; and
M = mass in g of the material taken for the test.

APPENDIX B

[*Table* 1, *Item* (vi)]

DETERMINATION OF CALCIUM

B-1. REAGENTS

B-1.1 Hydrochloric Acid — 25 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid (*see* IS : 265-1962†) diluted to 100 ml.

---

*Specification for water, distilled quality (*revised*).

†Specification for hydrochloric acid (*revised*).

B-1.2 Methyl Red Indicator — Dissolve one gram of methyl red in 200 ml of rectified spirit, 95 percent by volume (*see* IS : 323-1959*).

B-1.3 Ammonium Hydroxide Solution — 50 percent (*v/v*).

B-1.4 Dilute Ammonium Hydroxide Solution — 2 percent (*v/v*).

B-1.5 Ammonium Oxalate Solution — saturated.

B-1.6 Concentrated Sulphuric Acid — Relative density 1·84 (*see* IS : 266-1961†).

B-1.7 Standard Potassium Permanganate Solution — 0·1 N.

B-2. PROCEDURE

B-2.1 Preparation of the Solution — Weigh accurately about 5 g of the material (*see* **D-3.2**) in a silica basin and ignite at 600 ± 20°C in a muffle furnace to carbon-free ash. Boil the ash in 40 ml of hydrochloric acid and a few drops of nitric acid. Transfer it to a 250-ml graduated flask. Cool, dilute to the mark and mix thoroughly.

B-2.2 Transfer a 25-ml aliquot of the solution prepared as in **B-2.1** to a 400-ml beaker, dilute to about 100 ml with water and add two drops of methyl red indicator solution. Add ammonium hydroxide solution dropwise till a brownish-orange colour is obtained (*p*H 5·6). Add two drops of hydrochloric acid so that the colour of the solution is pink (*p*H 5·0). Dilute to about 150 ml, bring to the boil and add slowly, with constant stirring, 10 ml of hot ammonium oxalate solution. If the red colour of the solution changes to orange or yellow, add hydrochloric acid dropwise until the colour again changes to pink. Leave overnight to allow the precipitate to settle. Filter the supernatant liquid through ashless filter paper and wash the precipitate thoroughly with dilute ammonium hydroxide solution. Place the paper with the precipitate in the beaker in which precipitation was carried out and add a mixture of 125 ml of water and 5 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid. Heat to 70 to 90°C and titrate with the standard potassium permanganate solution until the first slight pink colour is obtained.

B-3. CALCULATION

B-3.1 Calcium as (CaO) (on dry basis), percent by mass $= \dfrac{2\,800\, VN}{M_1 (100 - M_2)}$

where

V = volume in ml of the standard potassium permanganate solution required in the titration;

---

*Specification for rectified spirit (*revised*).

†Specification for sulphuric acid (*revised*).

N = normality of the standard potassium permanganate solution;

M_1 = mass in g of the material taken for the test (*see* **B-2.1**); and

M_2 = loss on heating, percent by mass.

APPENDIX C

[*Table* 1, *Item* (vii)]

DETERMINATION OF CRUDE FIBRE

C-1. REAGENTS

C-1.1 Dilute Sulphuric Acid — 0·225 N, that is, 1·25 percent (*m/v*), accurately prepared.

C-1.2 Sodium Hydroxide Solution — 0·313 N, that is, 1·25 percent (*m/v*), accurately prepared.

C-2. PROCEDURE

C-2.1 Weigh accurately about 2 g of the dried material (*see* **D-3.2**) and extract it with petroleum ether using a Soxhlet or other suitable extractor. Transfer the residue together with 0·5 g asbestos to one-litre conical flask. Take 200 ml of dilute sulphuric acid in a beaker and bring to the boil. Transfer the whole of the boiling acid to the flask containing the fat-free material and immediately connect the flask with a reflux water condenser and heat, so that the contents of the flask begin to boil within one minute. Rotate the flask frequently, taking care that the material remains in contact with the acid. Continue boiling for exactly 30 minutes. Remove the flask and filter through fine linen (about 18 threads to the centimetre) held in a funnel, and wash with boiling water until the washings are no longer acid to litmus. Bring to the boil some quantity of sodium hydroxide solution under reflux condenser. Wash the residue on the linen into the flask with 200 ml of the boiling sodium hydroxide solution. Immediately connect the flask with the reflux condenser and boil for exactly 30 minutes. Remove the flask and immediately filter through filtering cloth. Thoroughly wash the residue with boiling water and transfer to Gooch crucible prepared with a thin but compact layer of ignited asbestos. Wash the residue thoroughly first with hot water and then with about 15 ml of 95 percent (v/v) ethyl alcohol. Dry the Gooch crucible and contents at 105 ± 1°C in the air-oven to constant mass. Cool and weigh. Incinerate the contents of the Gooch crucible at 600 ± 20°C in a muffle furnace until all the carbonaceous matter is burnt. Cool the Gooch crucible containing the ash in a desiccator and weigh.

NOTE — Alternatively, instead of the conical flask and the reflux condenser, use a tall-form spoutless beaker of 600 to 800 capacity and cover it with a round bottomed flask filled with cold water, which acts as a condenser. If the water in the flask becomes hot, it may be replaced by another flask containing cold water.

C-3. CALCULATION

C-3.1 Crude fibre (on dry basis), percent by mass $= \dfrac{10\,000\,(M_1 - M_2)}{M\,(100 - m)}$

where

M_1 = mass in g of Gooch crucible and contents before ashing,
M_2 = mass in g of Gooch crucible containing asbestos and ash,
M = mass in g of the material taken for the test, and
m = loss on heating in percent by mass.

APPENDIX D

(*Clause* 4.1)

SAMPLING OF SNUFF

D-1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SAMPLING

D-1.0 In drawing, preparing, storing and handling samples the following precautions shall be observed.

D-1.1 Precautions shall be taken to draw the samples so as to protect the samples, the material being sampled and the receptacles for samples from loss or gain of moisture and from adventitious contamination.

D-1.2 The samples shall be placed in clean and dry receptacles. The sample receptacles shall be sealed air-tight after filling and marked with the full details of sampling, date of manufacture, name of the manufacturer and other important particulars of the consignment.

D-1.3 Samples shall be stored in such a manner that the conditions of storage do not unduly affect the quality of the material.

D-1.4 Sampling shall be done by a person agreed to between the purchaser and the vendor and in the presence of the purchaser (or his representative) and the vendor (or his representative).

D-2. SCALE OF SAMPLING

D-2.1 All the bulk containers in a single consignment of the material pertaining to the same brand shall constitute a lot. If the consignment is declared to consist of different brands, the bulk containers belonging to the same brand shall be grouped together to constitute separate lots.

D-2.1.1 Samples shall be tested for each lot for ascertaining the conformity of the material to the requirements of this specification.

D-2.2 The number of bulk containers to be selected from a lot shall depend on the size of the lot and shall be in accordance with Table 2.

TABLE 2 NUMBER OF BULK CONTAINERS TO BE SELECTED FOR SAMPLING

LOT SIZE N	NO. OF BULK CONTAINERS TO BE SELECTED n
(1)	(2)
Below 5	2
6 to 10	3
Over 10	4

D-2.3 These bulk containers shall be chosen at random and for this purpose some random number table as agreed to between the purchaser and the vendor shall be used. In case such a table is not available the following procedure shall be adopted.

D-2.3.1 Arrange all the bulk containers in the lot in one order and count them as 1, 2, ..., up to r and so on. Every rth bulk container so counted shall be withdrawn to give a sample for test, where $r = \frac{N}{n}$, N being the number of bulk containers in the lot and n being the number of bulk containers to be chosen.

If r comes out to be fractional number, its value shall be taken as equal to the integral part of it.

D-3. PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

D-3.1 Individual Samples — The number of containers to be taken at random from each selected bulk container shall be sufficient so as to give about 180 g of the material. The material so taken out shall be fixed together, 90 g of the same shall be taken and then divided into three equal parts of 30 g each. Each part shall constitute an individual sample representing the bulk container and shall be transferred immediately to thoroughly clean and dry receptacles and sealed air-tight. The receptacles shall be labelled with the particulars given under **D-1.2**.

D-3.1.1 The individual samples so obtained from the lot shall be divided into three sets in such a way that every set has an individual sample representing each selected bulk container. One of these sets shall be marked for the purchaser, another for the vendor and the third for the referee and all the three sets shall bear the seals of the purchaser and the vendor.

D-3.2 Composite Sample — From the portion of the material left over after preparing the individual samples (*see* **D-3.1**) equal quantities of the material shall be taken for each selected bulk container and well mixed together to form a composite sample of about 150 g for the lot.

D-3.2.1 The composite sample shall be divided into three equal parts, one for the purchaser, another for the vendor and the third for the referee and all the three samples shall bear the seals of the purchaser and the vendor.

D-3.3 Referee Samples — Referee samples shall consist of a set of individual samples (*see* **D-3.1**) and a composite sample (*see* **D-3.2**) marked for this purpose and shall bear the seals of the purchaser and the vendor. These shall be kept at a place agreed to between the two.

D-4. NUMBER OF TESTS

D-4.1 Tests for the determination of loss on heating and nicotine shall be conducted on each of the individual samples in a set (*see* **D-3.1**).

D-4.2 Tests for the determination of the remaining characteristics shall be conducted on the composite sample (*see* **D-3.2**).

D-5. CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

D-5.1 A lot shall be declared as conforming to the specification, when:

a) each of the test results for loss on heating and nicotine satisfies the corresponding requirements specified in Table 1. If, however, one or more test results do not satisfy the respective requirement the conformity of the lot shall be ascertained in accordance with **D-5.1.1**; and

b) the test results on the composite sample for the remaining characteristics satisfy the corresponding requirement given under **2**.

D-5.1.1 In case one or more of the test results do not satisfy the requirements for loss on heating and nicotine, the following procedure shall be adopted for determining conformity of the material in respect of these characteristics.

The mean and the range of the corresponding test results shall be calculated as:

$$\text{Mean } (\overline{X}) = \frac{\text{Sum of the test results}}{\text{Number of test results}}$$

Range (R) = Difference between the highest and the lowest value obtained for the test results

The appropriate expressions as shown in col 6 of Table 3 shall be calculated. If the values of these expressions satisfy the relevant conditions as given in col 6 of Table 3, the lot shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements for loss on heating and nicotine.

TABLE 3 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

Sl No.	Characteristic	Test Results 1, 2, 3, ... n	Average	Range	Criterion for Conformity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	Loss on heating, percent by mass	—	$\overline{X}_1$	R_1	$\overline{X}_1 + 0{\cdot}4\ R_1 \leqslant 17{\cdot}0$
ii)	Nicotine, percent by mass	—	$\overline{X}_2$	R_2	$\overline{X}_2 + 0{\cdot}4\ R_2 \leqslant 3{\cdot}0$

INDIAN STANDARDS

ON

TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

IS:	
1577-1960	Cigarettes (from Indian tobacco)
1578-1972	Smoking mixtures(*first revision*)
1769 (Part I)-1973	Cigars and cheroots: Part I Cigars (*first revision*)
1769 (Part II)-1973	Cigars and cheroots: Part II Cheroots (*first revision*)
1925-1970	*BIDIS* (*first revision*)
2344-1973	Chewing tobacco, *ZARDA* flake type
3041-1973	Chewing tobacco, manufactured minced type (*first revision*)
4463-1973	*HOOKA* tobacco, manufactured (*first revision*)
4469-1967	Code of practice for construction of flue-curing tobacco barns
4698-1968	Code of practice for seaworthy packing of unmanufactured cigarette type tobacco
5643-1970	Methods of test for tobacco in tobacco products

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AMENDMENT NO. 1 SEPTEMBER 2005
TO
IS 2111:1973 SPECIFICATION FOR SNUFF

(***First*** *R&n*)

*(**Page 4, clause 2**) — **Insert the*** following new clause 2 after clause l.l and renumber the subsequent clauses:

‘2 REFERENCES

2.1 The following standards contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of **publication,** the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below

IS No.	***Title***
265:1993	Hydrochloric acid ***(fourth revision)***
266:1993	**Sulphuric** acid ***(third revision)***
323:1959	Rectified spirit ***(revised)***
460 (Part 1): 1985	**Specification** for test sieves : Part 1 Wire cloth test sieves ***(third revision)***
1070:1992	Reagent grade water ***(third revision)***
5643:1999	Tobacco and tobacco products — Method of test for tobacco ***(second revision)*** ‘

(Page 4, clause 2.2, last line) — Substitute ‘IS 5643’ ***for*** ‘IS :5643-***1970’.***

[Page 4, clause 3.2(e)] — Insert the following after clause 3.2(e):

‘f) Any other marking required under the ***Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977*** and any other statutory requirements.’

(***Page*** **5,** ***Table*** 1) — Substitute the following for the existing table:

‘Table 1 Requirements for Snuff
(Clause 2.4)

Sl No.	**Characteristic**	**Limits**	**Method of Teat Ref to**	
			Annex of This Standard	**Cl No. of IS S643**
(1)	*(2)*	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
i)	**Material passing through 250-micron’) IS sieve, percent by mass,** ***Min***	**98**	**A**	**—**
ii)	**Loss on heating percent by mass,** ***Max***	**17.0**	—	**6**
iii)	**Nicotine content (on dry basis), percent by mass,** ***Max***	*3.0*	—	**8**
iv)	**Total ash (on dry basis), percent by_** *Max*	*35.0*	·	**10**
v)	**Acid insoluble ash (on dry basis), percent by mass,** ***Max*** **.**	**8.0**	—	**11**
vi)	**Calcium (as CaO) (on dry baais), percent by mass,** ***Max***	**10.0**	**B**	*Is 460* **(Part 1)**
vii)	**Crude fibre (on dry basis), percent by mass,** ***Max***	*20.0*	**C**	**—**
Vii)	**Total chloride (on dry basis), percent by mass,** ***Max***	*3.0*	—	**12**

‘)In case 250-micron IS sieve is not available, BS Test Sieve 60, Tyler Test Sieve 60, ASA Test Sieve 60 [the series of ASA Test Sieve is the same that of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)] may be ‘Seal For more detailed information, reference may be made to IS 460 (Part 1)’.

(***Page*** **6,** ***clause*** **5.2,** ***line*** **2) —** Substitute ‘IS **1070’** ***for*** ‘IS :1070- 1%0’.

(***Page*** **6, clause B-1.1,** ***last line)*** — Substitute ‘IS 265’ ***for ‘IS :265-*** **1%2’**

(Page 7, ***clause*** **B-1.2,** ***last line)*** — Substitute ‘IS **323’** ***for*** ‘IS :323-1959’.

(Page **7,** ***clause*** **B-1.6,** ***last line)*** **—** Substitute ‘IS 266’ ***for*** **‘IS** :266- 1%1’.

(FAD 4)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India